

# LAN

have been made out from them by a wary and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as *land marks*, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke*.

**LANDSCAPE**. *n. f.* [*landſcape*, Dutch.]  
1. A region; the prospect of a country.  
Lovely seem'd  
That *landſcape*! and of pure, now purer air,  
Meets his approach. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, b. iv. l. 153.  
He scarce uprisen,  
Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,  
Discovering in wide *landſcape* all the east  
Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton*.  
Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,  
Whilſt the *landſcape* round it meafures,  
Ruſſet lawns and fallows grey,  
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton*.  
We are like men entertained with the view of a ſpacious  
*landſcape*, where the eye paſſes over one pleaſing proſpect into  
another. *Addiſon*.  
2. A picture, repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various  
objects in it.  
As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *land-  
ſcapes* than thoſe about the king's houſe. *Add. Guard*.  
Oft in her glaſs the muſing ſhepherd ſpies  
The wat'ry *landſcape* of the pendant woods,  
And abſent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope*.  
**LAND-TAX**. *n. f.* [*land and tax*.] Tax laid upon land and  
houſes.  
If mortgages were regiſtered, *land-taxes* might reach the  
lender to pay his proportion. *Locke*.  
**LAND-WAITER**. *n. f.* [*land and waiter*.] An officer of the  
cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed.  
Give a guinea to a knaviſh *land waiter*, and he ſhall con-  
vict at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hun-  
dred. *Swift's Examiner*, No. 27.  
**LANDWARD**. *adv.* [*from land*.] Towards the land.  
They are invincible by reaſon of the overpouring moun-  
tains that back the one, and ſlender fortification of the other  
to *landward*. *Sandys's Journey*.  
**LANE**. *n. f.* [*laen*, Dutch; *lana*, Saxon.]  
1. A narrow ſtreet; an alley.  
Through a ſtraight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted  
Struck down ſome mortally. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*.  
I know each *lane*, and every alley green,  
Dingle or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,  
And every boſky bourn. *Milton*.  
Through a cloſe *lane* as I purſu'd my journey. *Ottway*.  
A pack horſe is driven conſtantly in a narrow *lane* and dirt-  
ty road. *Locke*.  
2. A narrow ſtreet; an alley.  
There is no ſtreet, not many *lanes*, where there does not  
live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat's Sermons*.  
3. A paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide.  
The earl's ſervants ſtood ranged on both ſides, and made  
the king a *lane*. *Bacon's Henry VII*.  
**LANERET**. *n. f.* A little hawk.  
**LANGUAGE**. *n. f.* [*language*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]  
1. Human ſpeech.  
We may define *language*, if we conſider it more materially,  
to be letters, forming and producing words and ſentences;  
but if we conſider it according to the deſign thereof, then  
*language* is apt ſigns for communication of thoughts. *Holder*.  
2. The tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others.  
O! good my lord, no Latin;  
I am not ſuch a truant ſince my coming,  
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakeſpeare*.  
He not from Rome alone, but Greece,  
Like Jaſon, brought the golden fleece;  
To him that *language*, though to none  
Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham*.  
3. Style; manner of expreſſion.  
Though his *language* ſhould not be refin'd,  
It muſt not be obſcure and impudent. *Reſcommen*.  
Others for *language* all their care expreſs,  
And value books, as women, men, for dreſs:  
Their praife is full — the ſtile is excellent;  
The ſenſe, they humbly take upon content. *Pope*.  
**LANGUAGED**. *adj.* [*from the noun*.]  
Having various languages,  
He wand'ring long a wider circle made,  
And many *language*'d nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope*.  
**LANGUAGE-MASTER**. *n. f.* [*language and maſter*.] One whole  
profeſſion is to teach languages.  
The third is a ſort of *language-maſter*, who is to inſtruct  
them in the ſtile proper for a miniſter. *Spectator*, No. 305.  
**LANGUET**. *n. f.* [*languet*, French.] Any thing cut in the  
form of a tongue.  
**LANGUID**. *adj.* [*languida*, Latin.]  
1. Faint; weak; feeble.  
Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, diſ-

# LAN

poſeth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of  
the blood, diſpoſeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbutnot*.  
No pace can be aſſigned ſo vaſt, but ſtill a larger may be  
imagined; no motion ſo ſwift or *languid*, but a greater ve-  
locity or ſlowneſs may ſtill be conceived. *Benſley's Sermon*.  
2. Dull; heartleſs.  
I'll haſten to my troops,  
And fire their *languid* ſouls with Cato's virtue. *Addiſon*.  
**LANGUIDLY**. *adv.* [*from languid*.] Weekly; ſeekly.  
The menſtrum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it  
did before they were put into the receiver. *Boyle*.  
**LANGUINESS**. *n. f.* [*from languid*.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs;  
want of ſtrength.  
To *LANGUIſH*. *v. n.* [*languir*, French; *languere*, Latin.]  
1. To grow ſeekly; to pine away; to loſe ſtrength.  
Let her *languiſh*  
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,  
Die of this folly. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*.  
We and our fathers do *languiſh* of ſuch diſeaſes. *2 Eſdr*.  
What can we expect, but that her *languiſhings* ſhould end  
in death. *Decay of Piety*.  
His ſorrows bore him off; and ſoftly laid  
His *languiſh'd* limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden's Ene*.  
2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in ap-  
pearance.  
The troops with hate inſpir'd,  
Their darts with clamour at a diſtance drive,  
And only keep the *languiſh'd* war alive. *Dryden's Ene*.  
3. To ſink or pine under ſorrow, or any ſlow paſſion.  
What man who knows  
What woman is, yea, what ſhe cannot chuſe  
But muſt be, will his free hours *languiſh* out  
For aſſur'd bondage. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline*.  
The land ſhall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein  
*languiſh*. *Hof*, iv. 3.  
I have been talking with a ſuitor here,  
A man that *languiſhes* in your diſpleaſure. *Shakeſpeare's Othello*.  
I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuſe for  
myſelf, and have ever ſince *languiſhed* under the diſpleaſure  
of an inexorable father. *Addiſon's Spectator*, No. 181.  
Let Leonora conſider, that, at the very time in which ſhe  
*languiſhes* for the loſs of her deceaſed lover, there are perſons  
juſt periſhing in a ſhipwreck. *Addiſon's Spectator*, No. 163.  
4. To look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs.  
What poems think you ſoft, and to be read  
With *languiſhing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden*.  
**LANGUIſH**. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Soft appearance.  
And the blue *languiſh* of ſoft Allia's eye. *Pope*.  
Then forth he walks,  
Beneath the trembling *languiſh* of her beam,  
With ſofter'd ſoul. *Thomſon's Spring*, l. 1035.  
**LANGUIſHINGLY**. *adv.* [*from languiſhing*.]  
1. Weakly; ſeekly; with feeble ſolenneſs.  
Leave ſuch to tune their own dull rhimes, and know  
What's roundly ſmooth, or *languiſhingly* flow. *Pope*.  
2. Dully; tediouſly.  
Alas! my Dorus, thou ſeeſt how long and *languiſhingly* the  
weeks are paſt over ſince our laſt talking. *Sidney*.  
**LANGUIſHMENT**. *n. f.* [*languiſſement*, French; *from languiſh*.]  
1. State of pining.  
By that count, which lovers books invent,  
The ſphere of Cupid forty years contains;  
Which I have waſted in long *languiſhment*,  
That ſeem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Speſſer*.  
2. Softneſs of mein.  
Humility it expreſſes, by the ſlooping or bending of the  
head; *languiſhment*, when we hang it on one ſide. *Dryden*.  
**LANGUOR**. *n. f.* [*languor*, Latin; *languor*, French.] *Languor*  
and laſtitude ſignifies a faintneſs, which may ariſe from want  
or decay of ſpirits, through indigeſtion, or too much exer-  
ciſe; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminu-  
tion of ſecretion by the common diſcharges. *Quinn*.  
Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,  
That he my captive *languor* ſhould redeem. *Spenser's Fa. Q.*  
For theſe, theſe tribunes, and my ſoul's ſad tears. *Shakeſpeare*.  
My heart's deep *languor*, and my ſoul's ſad tears. *Shakeſpeare*.  
Academatic diſputation gives vigour and briſkneſs to the  
mind thus exerciſed, and relieves the *languor* of private ſtudy  
and meditation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.  
To iſſes of fragrance, lily-ſilver'd vales. *Dunſon*.  
Diffuſing *languor* in the painting gales.  
**LANGUOROUS**. *adj.* [*languoreus*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy.  
Dear lady, how ſhall I declare thy caſe,  
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint. *Spenser's Fa. Q.*  
To *LANGUIATE*. *v. a.* [*languis*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to  
rend; to lacerate.  
**LANIFICER**. *n. f.* [*lanificum*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture.  
The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, eſpe-  
cially if they be lid up ſlackly and wet. *Bacon*.  
**LANIGEROUS**. *adj.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool. *LANK*.

# LAP

**LANK**. *adj.* [*lancke*, Dutch.]  
1. Loofe; not filled up; not ſtiffened out; not fat; not plump;  
ſlender.  
The commons haſt thou rack'd; the clergy's bags  
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakeſpeare*.  
Name not Winterface, whoſe ſkin's ſlack,  
*Lank*, as an unthrift's purſe. *Dome*.  
We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied  
at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint  
of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle*.  
Moſt earth produces corn and graſs, but both  
Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.  
Let not my land ſo large a promiſe boaſt,  
Leſt the *lank* ears in length of ſtem be loſt. *Dryden*.  
Now, now my bearded harveſt gilds the plain.  
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,  
Till his *lank* purſe declares his money gone. *Dryden*.  
Meagre and *lank* with faſting grown,  
And nothing left but ſkin and bone;  
They juſt keep life and ſoul together. *Swift*.  
2. *Milton* ſeems to uſe this word for faint; *languid*.  
He, pitious of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,  
And gave her to his daughters to imbath  
In nectar'd lavers ſtrow'd with alſphodil. *Milton*.  
**LANKNES**. *n. f.* [*from lank*.] Want of plumpneſs.  
**LANNER**. *n. f.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lanarius*, Lat.] A ſpecies of hawk.  
**LANſQUENET**. *n. f.* [*lanſe and knecht*, Dutch.]  
1. A common foot-foldier.  
2. A game at cards.  
**LANTERNE**. *n. f.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by  
miſtake often written *lanthorn*.] A transparent caſe for a  
candle.  
God ſhall be my hope,  
My ſtay, my guide, my *lanthorn* to my feet. *Shakeſpeare*.  
Thou art our admiral; thou beaſt the *lanthorn* in the  
poop, but 'tis in the noſe of thee; thou art the knight of  
the burning lamp. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV*, p. i.  
A candle laſteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon*.  
Amongſt the excellent acts of that king, one hath the pre-  
eminence, the erection and inſtitution of a ſociety, which we  
call Solomon's houſe; the nobleſt foundation that ever was,  
and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantis*.  
O thievery night,  
Why ſhouldſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,  
In thy dark *lanthorn* thus cloſe up the ſtars,  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlaſting oil, to give due light  
To the miſt and lonely traveller. *Milton*.  
Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright ſide  
only to him that bears it, but looks black and diſmal in an-  
other's hand. *Governor's Tong*.  
Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued  
shadow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous  
eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lantern-maker*.  
*More's Divine Dialogues*.  
There are at Paris, Madrid, Liſbon, Rome, great hoſpi-  
tals, in the wall of which are placed machines in the ſhape  
of large *lanthorns*, with a little door in the ſide of them. *Addiſon*.  
Our ideas ſucceed one another in our minds, not much  
unlike the images in the inſide of a *lanthorn*, turned round  
by the heat of a candle. *Locke*.  
2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ſhips.  
Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high  
Shines like a moon through the benighted Sky,  
While by its beams the wary ſailor ſteers. *Addiſon*.  
**LANTERN JAW**. A term uſed of a thin viſage, ſuch as if a  
candle were burning in the mouth might tranſmit the light.  
Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung  
his face into a hideous grimace. *Addiſon's Spectator*, No. 173.  
**LANUGINOUS**. *adj.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered  
with ſoft hair.  
**LAP**. *n. f.* [*leppce*, Saxon; *lappes*, German.]  
1. The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at  
pleaſure.  
If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently,  
wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the  
diſh. *Swift's Directions to a Footman*.  
2. The part of the cloaths that is ſpread horizontally over the  
knees as one ſits down, ſo as any thing may lie in it.  
It feeds each living plant with liquid lap,  
And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted lap. *Spenser*.  
Upon a day, as love lay ſweetly ſlumbring  
All in his mothers lap,  
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet mutm'ring,  
About him flew by hap. *Spenser*.  
I'll make my haven in a lady's lap,  
And w'ich ſweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakeſpeare*.  
She bids you  
All on the wanton ruſhes lay you down,  
And reſt your gentle head upon her lap,  
And ſhe will ſing the ſong that pleaſeth you. *Shakeſpeare*.

# LAP

Let us rear  
The higher our opinion, that our ſtaring  
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck  
The ne'er-luſt-wearied Antony. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
Heav'n's almighty fire  
Melts on the boſom of his love, and pours  
Himſelf into her *lap* in fruitful ſhow'rs. *Craſhaw*.  
Men expect that religion ſhould coſt them no pains, and  
that happineſs ſhould drop into their *laps*. *Tillotſon*.  
He ſtruggles in his mother's *lap* is laid.  
Then, helpleſs, in his mother's *lap* is laid.  
He creeps, he walks, and iſſuing into man,  
Grudges their life from whence his own began:  
Retchleſs of laws, affects to rule alone,  
Anxious to reign, and reſtleſs on the throne. *Dryden*.  
To *LAP*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To wrap or twiſt round any thing.  
He hath a long tail, which, as he deſcends from a tree,  
he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep himſelf from fall-  
ing. *Grew's Micrographia*.  
About the paper, whoſe two halves were painted with red  
and blue, and which was ſtiff like thin paſteboard, I *lapped*  
ſeveral times a ſlender thread of very black ſilk. *Newton*.  
2. To involve in any thing.  
As through the ſlow'ring foreſt raſh the fled,  
In her rude hairs ſweet flowers themſelves did *lap*,  
And flouriſhing freſh leaves and bloſſoms did enwrap. *Spenser*.  
The thane of Cawder 'gan a diſmal conſiſt,  
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,  
Confronted him. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth*.  
When we both lay in the field,  
Frozen almoſt to death, how he did *lap* me,  
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himſelf,  
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakeſpeare*.  
Ever againſt eating cares, *Milton*.  
*Lap* me in ſoft Lydian airs.  
Indulgent fortune does her care employ,  
And ſmiling, broods upon the naked boy;  
Her garment ſpreads, and *laps* him in the folds,  
And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden*.  
Here was the repository of all the wife contentions for  
power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up ſafely in  
the boſom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift*.  
To *LAP*. *v. n.* To be ſpread or twiſted over any thing.  
The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where  
they *lap* over, tranſparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew*.  
To *LAP*. *v. n.* [*lappian*, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by  
quick reciprocations of the tongue.  
The dogs by the river Nilus' ſide being thirſty, *lap* haſtily  
as they run along the ſhore. *Digby on bodies*.  
They had ſoups ſerved up in broad diſhes, and ſo the fox  
fell to *lapping* himſelf, and bade his gueſt heartily wel-  
come. *L'Eſtrange*, Feb. 31.  
The tongue ſerves not only for taſting, but for malicia-  
tion and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat  
kind, by *lapping*. *Ray on Creation*.  
To *LAP*. *v. a.* To lick up.  
For all the reſt  
They'll take ſuggeſtion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shakeſpeare*.  
Upon a bull  
Two horrid Lyons ramp't, and ſci'd, and tugg'd off, bel-  
lowing ſtill,  
Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide, and  
*lapt* their fill. *Chapman's Iliad*, b. xviii.  
**LAPDOG**. *n. f.* [*lap and dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies  
in the lap.  
One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve  
his intereſt with the lady. *Collier*.  
Theſe if the laws did that exchange afford,  
Would ſave their *lap-dog* ſooner than their lord. *Dryden*.  
*Lap-dogs* give themſelves the rowling ſhake,  
And ſleepleſs lovers juſt at twelve awake. *Pope*.  
**LAPFUL**. *n. f.* [*lap and full*.] As much as can be contained  
in the lap.  
One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild goards  
his *lapful*, and ſhred them into the pot of pottage. *2 Kings*.  
Will four per cent. increaſe the number of lenders? if it  
will not, then all the plenty of money theſe conjurers beſtow  
upon us, is but like the gold and ſilver which old women be-  
lieve other conjurers beſtow by whole *lapfuls* on poor cre-  
dulous girls. *Locke*.  
**LAPICIDE**. *n. f.* [*lapicida*, Latin.] A ſtonecutter. *Diel*.  
**LAPIDARY**. *n. f.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in ſtones or  
gems.  
As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he eſpied a diamond-  
well (ſays he) this ſparkling foolery now to a *lapidary* would  
have been the making of him; but, as to any uſe of mine,  
a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Eſtrange*.  
Of all the many ſorts of the gem kind reckon'd up by the  
*lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are origi-  
nal. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*